

Elliptic Curves

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“Definition” 1 (Set)

A *set* is a gathering of distinct numbers.

“Definition” 2 (Group)

A *group* is a set of numbers in which we can add and subtract any two numbers while remaining inside the set.

“Definition” 3 (Field)

A *field* is a set of numbers in which we can add, subtract, multiply, and divide any two numbers (excluding division by zero) while remaining inside the set.

Working Definition of an Elliptic Curve

“Definition” 4 (Elliptic Curve (from [?]))

An *elliptic curve* over a field \mathbb{F} is a nonsingular cubic equation of the form

$$y^2 + a_1xy + a_3y = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6 \quad (1)$$

where $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6 \in \mathbb{F}$.

Definition 1

An equation of the form of Equation ?? is called a *Weierstrass equation*.

Kinds of Elliptic Curves over \mathbb{R}

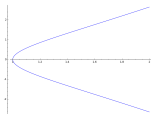


Figure: $y^2 = x^3 - 1$

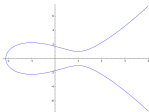


Figure:
 $y^2 = x^3 - 3x + 3$

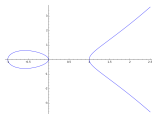


Figure: $y^2 = x^3 - x$

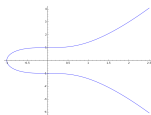


Figure: $y^2 = x^3 + 1$

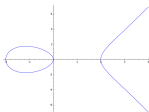


Figure: $y^2 = x^3 - 4x$

Chord and Tangent Rule

An elliptic curve over a field forms a group under the chord and tangent rule [?].

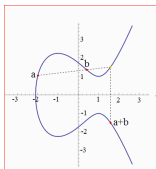


Figure: $a + b$

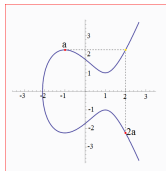


Figure: $2a$

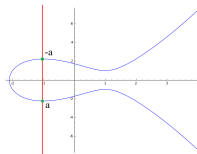


Figure: $a - a$

Where will the chord between a and $-a$ intersect the curve again?

Where will the chord between a and $-a$ intersect the curve again?

Where do parallel lines meet?

Where will the chord between a and $-a$ intersect
the curve again?

Where do parallel lines meet?

At infinity!

Fermat's Last Theorem

Theorem 1

For $n \geq 3$, the equation

$$x^n + y^n = z^n$$

has no solutions when x, y , and z are natural numbers.

- This theorem was conjectured by Pierre de Fermat in 1637
- Proved by Andrew Wiles in 1994 using elliptic curves

- We call the set of remainders when dividing by a prime, \mathbb{Z}_p .
- The logarithm of a number, $\log y$ is a solution to the equation $e^x = y$.
- The discrete logarithm of a point on an elliptic curve is a solution to the equation $kP = Q$.
- On elliptic curves over \mathbb{Z}_p , finding the discrete log of a point is hard.

This means we can use it for cryptography!



Steven D. Galbraith

Mathematics of Public Key Cryptography



Richard Schroepel and Cheryl Beaver

Algorithms for Improved Performance in Cryptographic
Protocols

Sandia National Laboratories. In: SAND REPORT
(2003-4283)^a



Joseph H. Silverman

The Arithmetic of Elliptic Curves

Graduate Texts in Mathematics



Avner Ash and Robert Gross

Elliptic Tales

Thank you!